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There is no evidence of yellow-fever infection in this port. Three cases were reported at a banana farm about 30 miles up the railroad and in the same district as Zent Junction, from which the 2 cases previously reported came. Material for fumigation was sent the local physician with instructions to fumigate all the houses in the neighborhood.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
July 1	Limon.....	Boston	37	0	0
2	Alleghany.....	New York	49	13	13
3	Hispania.....	Mobile.....	21	0	0
5	Venus.....	New Orleans	31	0	0
6	Manistee.....	New York	47	0	0
7	Ellis.....	New Orleans	35	0	0

One bill of health for a Panaman port was viséed.

Summary of transactions and sanitary conditions.

March 22 to July 1, 1906:

One hundred and sixteen vessels bound for ports of the United States or its dependencies were inspected and given bills of health. These vessels carried crews to the number of 4,875, transit passengers 462, and passengers direct from this port 1,032. Since June 20, the day on which the first case of yellow fever for this season was reported, eight vessels bound for southern ports were fumigated according to special regulations. Twenty-eight bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed, as requested by the Panaman Government.

During the same period 1 death occurred from yellow fever in Limon.

The sanitary condition of Limon has been much and favorably commented on during the past year. My report of 1904 shows the deplorable condition of the town at that time from a sanitary point of view and the utter indifference of the authorities to these conditions. The report of 1905 showed an awakening to the necessity of sanitation, the character and amount of work done, and the good results obtained. There was no case of yellow fever in or around the port during that year.

On my arrival here, March 21, 1906, I found a very clean town, with very few mosquitoes. These, however, soon began to increase in numbers, and I was baffled in my search for their breeding places until I discovered that many of the tanks and barrels were screened last year with iron wire gauze which was rapidly rusting and leaving holes for the inlet of mosquitoes. On other premises the owners had partly removed the screens or were using barrels without screens.

Concurrent with this was the laxity in enforcing quarantine regulations, especially against Colon after yellow fever was declared present in that port (May 22). Scores of passengers from Colon were admitted and scattered in Limon and throughout the adjacent country.

On June 16 an American came from near Zent Junction, a railroad station 22 miles from Limon; was in Limon four days when he was taken to the hospital, and on the 20th the case was diagnosed yellow fever.

The patient died June 21, and the diagnosis was confirmed at necropsy. On June 23 a Spaniard came from Zent Junction sick, slept in a boarding house in Limon that night and was taken to the hospital next day. On the 25th the case was pronounced yellow fever, and on that day the room he had used in Limon was fumigated. This case has gone on to convalescence.

The Costa Rican Government and the United Fruit Company have each sent a physician to Zent Junction to trace, and, if possible, find the focus of infection. Their reports as yet are negative.

There are hundreds of nonimmunes to yellow fever in Limon.

More than one half of the vessels clearing from this port are fruiters bound for southern ports, and as such are subject to special regulations issued by the Service.

Of the 77 deaths above reported 56 may properly be charged to Limon, which with its population of 5,000 gives an annual death rate per 1,000 of 44.8. During the same period in 1904 the number of deaths was 73; in 1905, 78.

CUBA.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—Increase in dengue fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, July 10, as follows:

Week ended July 7, 1906.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	15
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	4
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	639
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	232
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	393
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	85
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	6
Immune certificates issued.....	104
Certificates of vaccination issued for Colon, Panama.....	19
Pieces of baggage inspected.....	90

No new cases of yellow fever were reported during this week.

Dengue is apparently on the increase, 17 cases having been reported for the period covered by this report.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Inspection of incoming trains—Observation of nonimmune passengers not strictly carried out.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, July 9, as follows:

Week ended July 7, 1906: Bills of health granted to 4 vessels destined to United States ports. None left for any gulf ports or for ports south of the southern boundary of Maryland; therefore, no fumigation was done.

Although no new cases of yellow fever have been reported since May 23, the inspection of incoming trains is continued, but no detention station has been established, and nonimmune passengers arriving from the infected territory often fail to furnish the correct address of their residences or stopping places in town and to report to the medical inspector afterwards, and so are lost sight of.